

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Intel European Investor Meeting

Christian Morales

Vice President - Sales &
Marketing, GM EMEA



Reinventing the PC Again

Ultra Thin

Ultra Secure

Ultra Responsive

*7X Graphics Improvement**

*> 10 Hours Battery Life**



*The Attributes of a Tablet, the Performance of a PC.
All Day, Every Day.*

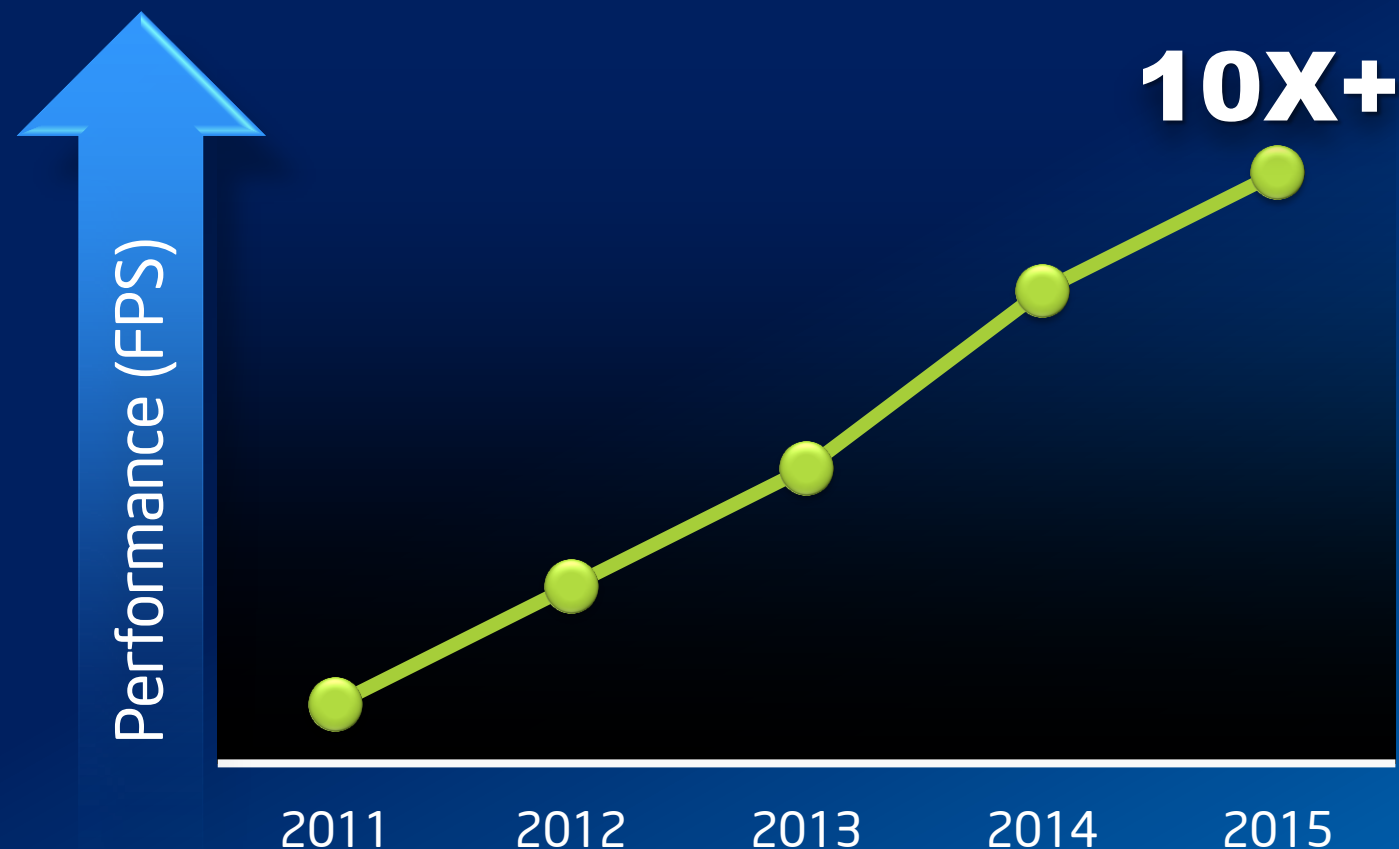
INVESTOR MEETING 2011



* Projections based on 2013 platforms. Actual results may vary due to OEM/ODM designs and system configurations.

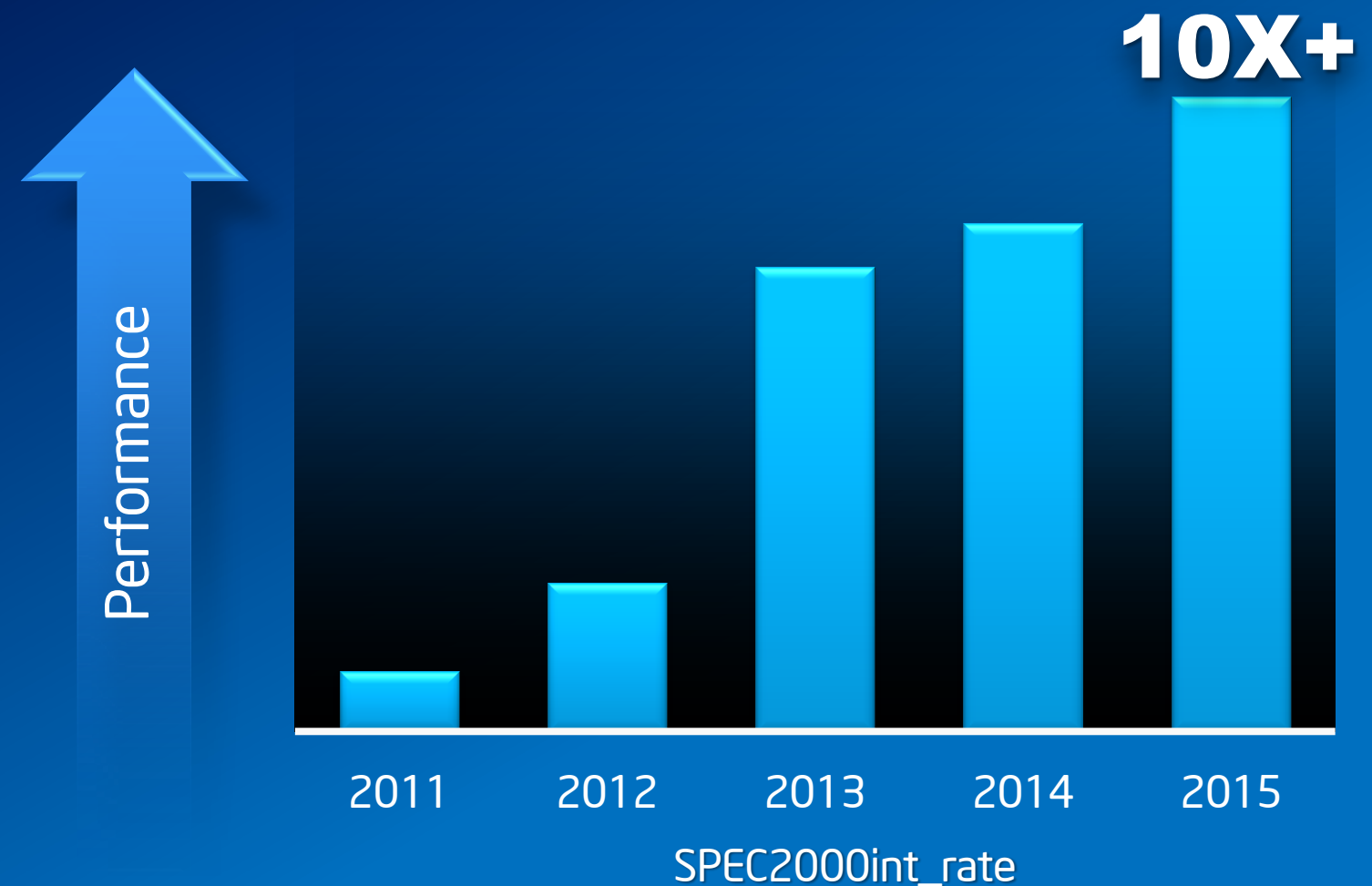
Revolutionizing Power & Performance for Low Power Devices

Intel Tablet GFX Performance*



*Projections for Atom based tablets, starting with 2011 (2nd generation tablets) as baseline

Intel Tablet CPU Performance*



Intel Architecture in Competitive Phone and Tablet Form Factors

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



We Know How To Transform Experiences

1995



Multi-media
Instructions

2003



130 nm
Process Technology

Banias
Intel®
μ-architecture
(Pentium®M)

2012/2013

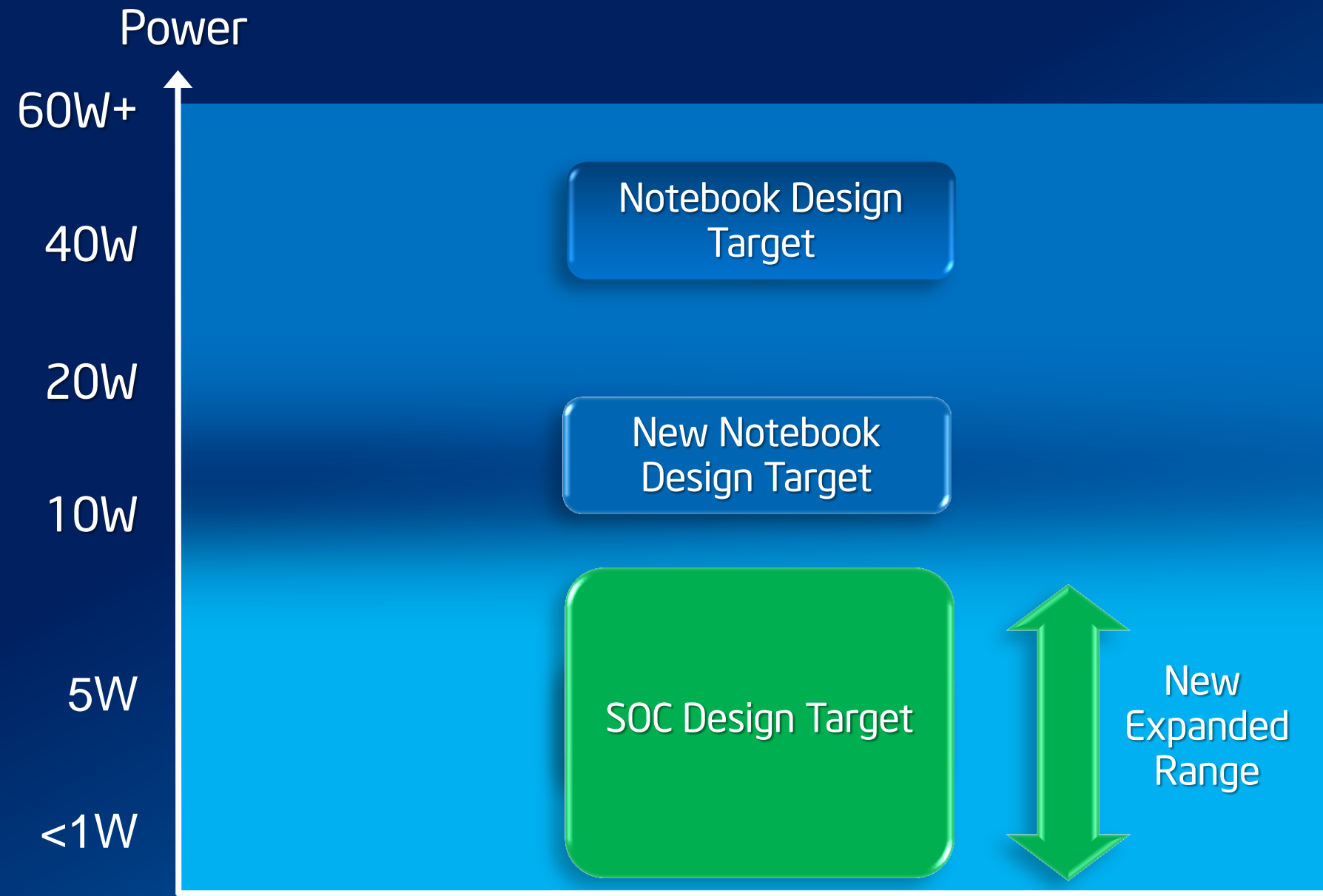
Ultra Thin
Ultra **Secure**
Ultra **Responsive**

22 nm
Process Technology

Ivy Bridge
Intel
μ-architecture
(Sandy Bridge)

Haswell
Intel
μ-architecture
(Haswell)

Translating Technology Leadership into **New Compelling Product Roadmaps**



***The result:
A full spectrum of
products from
milliwatts to
teraflops***

Delivering the Next Exponential Increase in Visuals *Graphics, Media, Imaging*



*Expect Another
12X Improvement
in Processor Graphics
by 2015**

The “No Compromise” Consumer PC Experience

Sleek, Cool, Super Responsive and a Full PC

- Thin and light at mainstream price points
- Best in class CPU and graphics performance
- Great visual and media experience
- Instant On and Always On /Always Connected
- World-class battery life
- Full keyboard – convertible to full touch
- Sensors

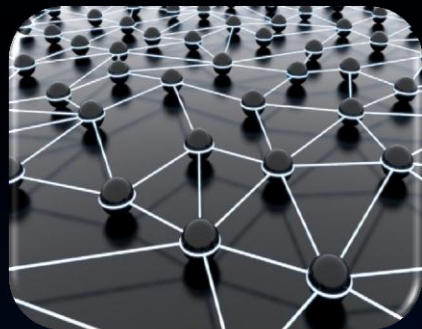


Transition Begins Today

2011

2012

2013



Always On /
Always Connected



Fast Flash Standby



Turbo



Thunderbolt



Touch User
Interface



Context Aware -
Sensors



Near Field
Communication



Stylish Designs



World-class
Battery Life



Sensor Based Sync
& Media Sharing



Mobile Gaming
and Video
Conferencing

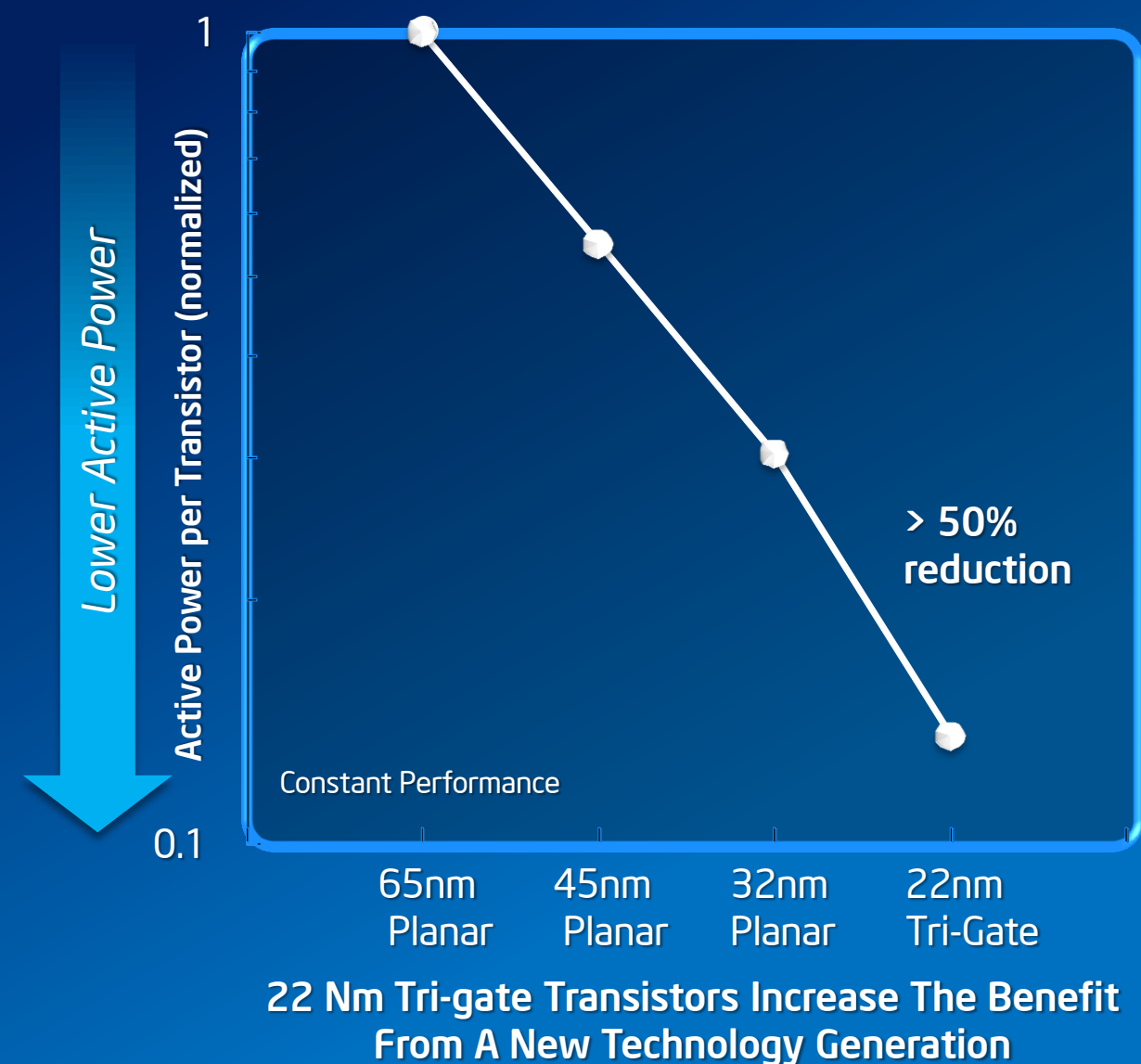
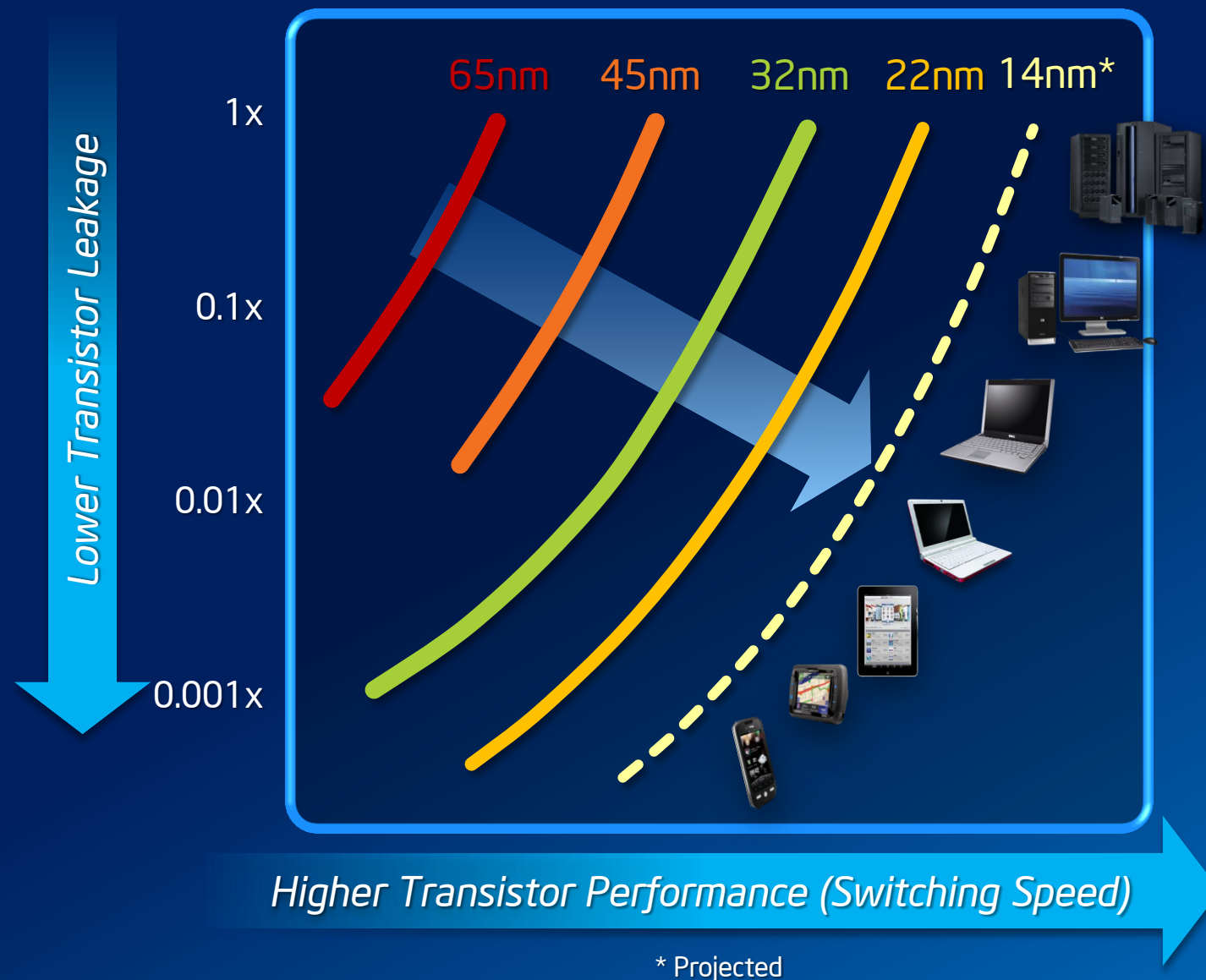


Security for Online
Gaming and Media
Sharing

Delivering Extraordinary Devices and Experiences



Energy-Efficient Performance Built on Moore's Law



22 nm Benefits Smallest Handhelds to Powerful Cloud-based Servers

Accelerating the Atom™ SoC Roadmap

Optimized Power Performance Microarchitecture



Westmere

32nm

Sandy Bridge

Ivy Bridge

Future Product
22nm

Future Product
14nm

Low Power Microarchitecture



Bonnell
45nm

Saltwell
32nm

Silvermont
22nm

Airmont
14nm

2011-2012

2013

2014

Taking Full Advantage of Our Process Technology in New Markets

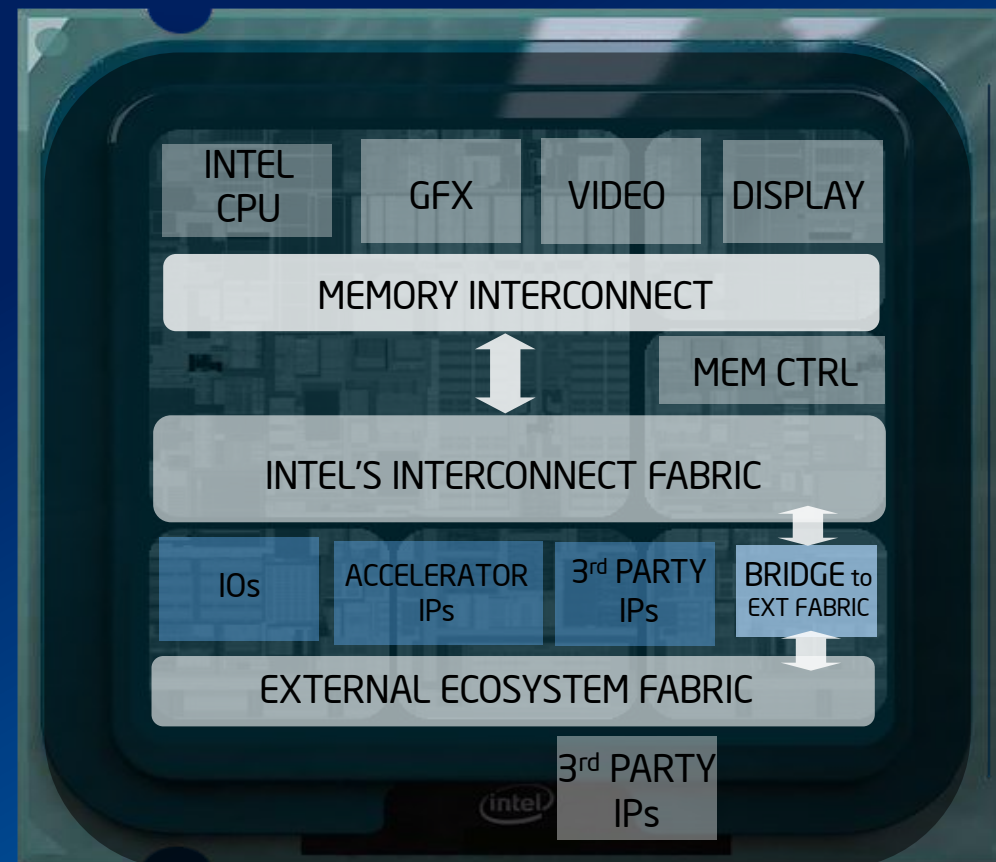
*All products, computer systems, dates, and figures specified are preliminary based on current expectations, and are subject to change without notice. Intel product plans in this presentation do not constitute Intel plan of record product roadmaps. Please contact your Intel representative to obtain Intel's current plan of record product roadmaps

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



A Systems Approach to Low Power

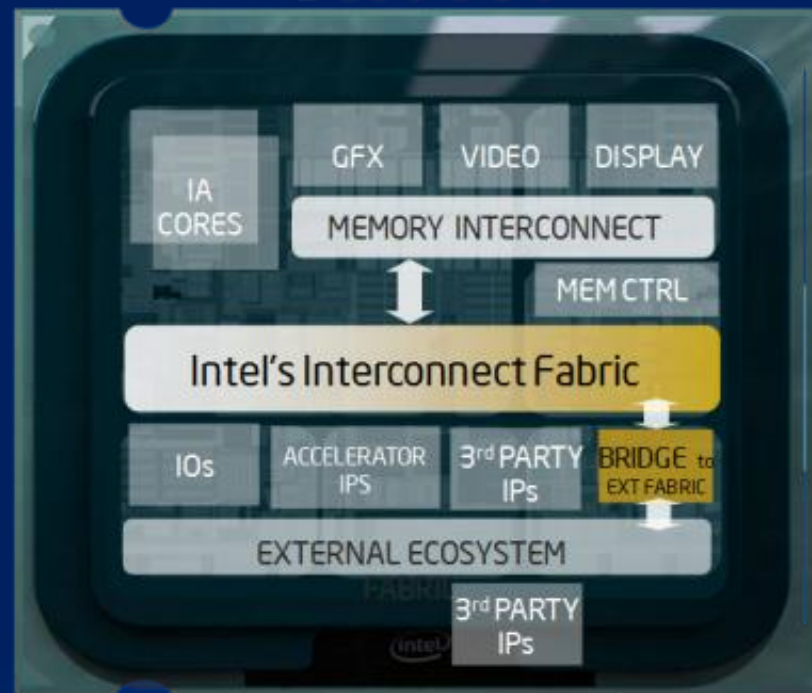
System On a Chip Across All Devices



Not Just CPU & Graphics, but All the Assets to Deliver Complete Solutions

SoC Ecosystem for Devices in the Continuum

Base SoC



SOC Chassis

Handheld



Digital Home

Tablet



Embedded

Micro Server



SoC Modularity Enables Reuse Across Devices



Consistency Across Platforms

Redefining Connectivity

- Not just connecting to the Internet, but moving data/images and content seamlessly between devices
- Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Near Field Communications, etc to share content consistently across a continuum of devices.
- Wi-Di demonstrates Intel's ability to deliver completeness of the solution



Other brands and names may be claimed as the property of others

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Data Center Group CHARTER

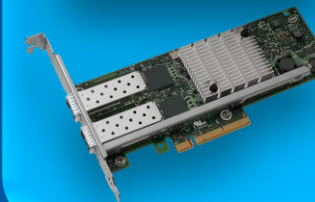
Servers



Storage



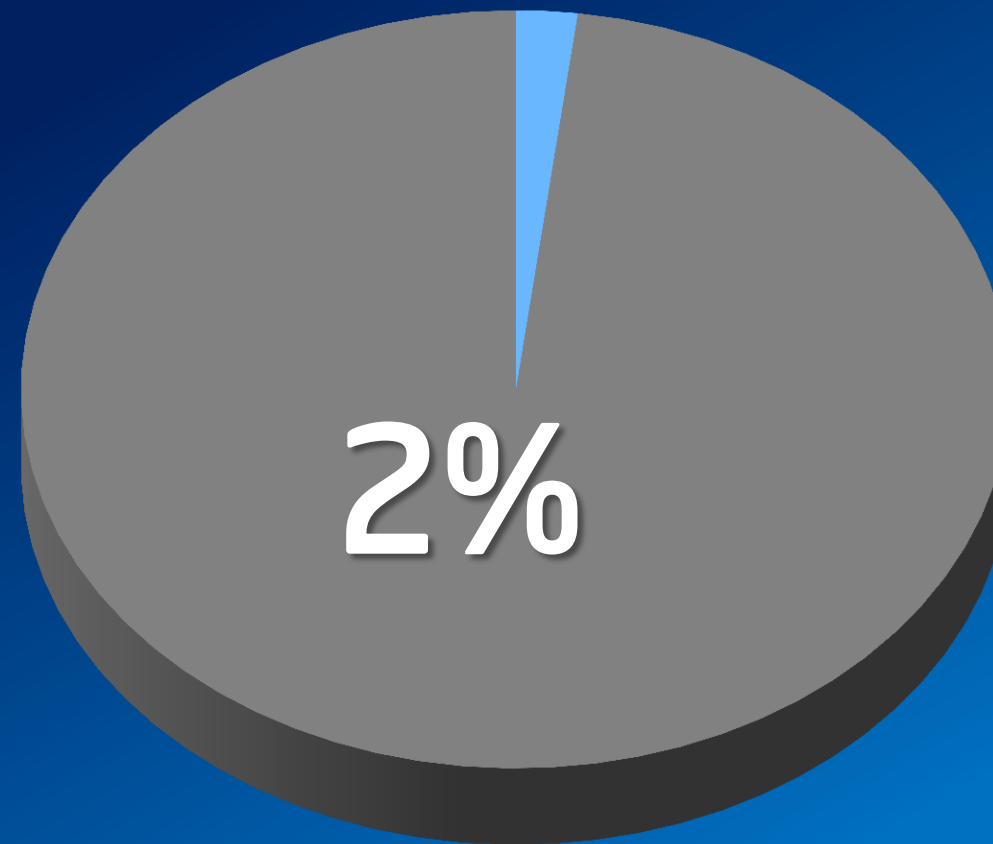
Networking (Wired)



Software & System Building Blocks

Transformation from **SERVER to DATA CENTER**

Intel Share of Annual Data Center Spend

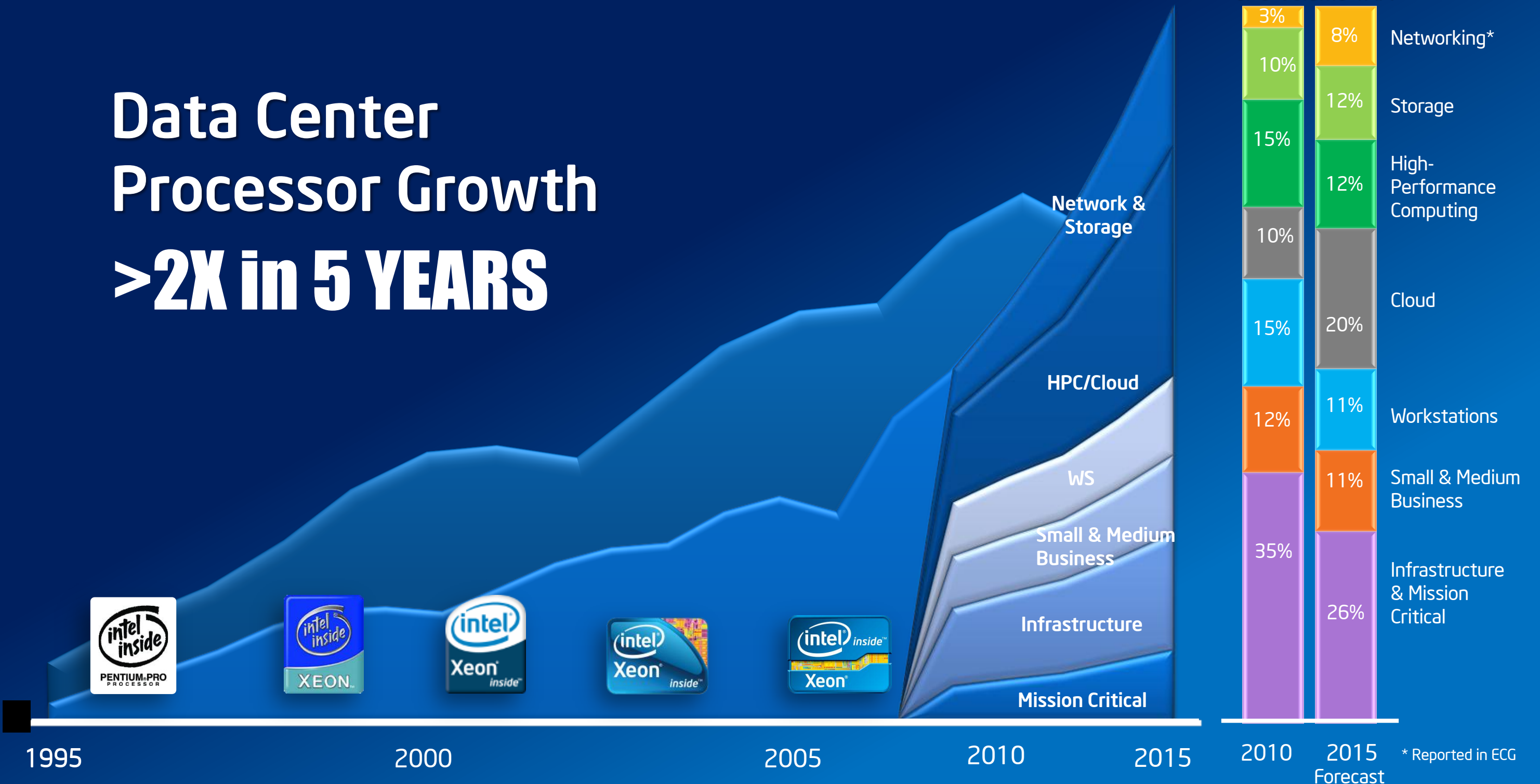


Source: Bain '08

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Data Center Processor Growth >2X in 5 YEARS



INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Rapid Growth in Supercomputing

Top 100 CPU TAM growth¹

rMAX for #1 System

10,000,000,000

1,000,000,000

100,000,000

10,000,000

1,000,000

100,000

10,000

1,000

100

Total CPU's in Top100
(X86 equiv in KU)

9000

8000

7000

6000

5000

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020

Forecast

1 MILLION

Units in 2013

2 MILLION

Units in 2015

8 MILLION

Units in 2019

Source: Intel analysis and forecast list data from www.top500.org

INVESTOR MEETING 2011

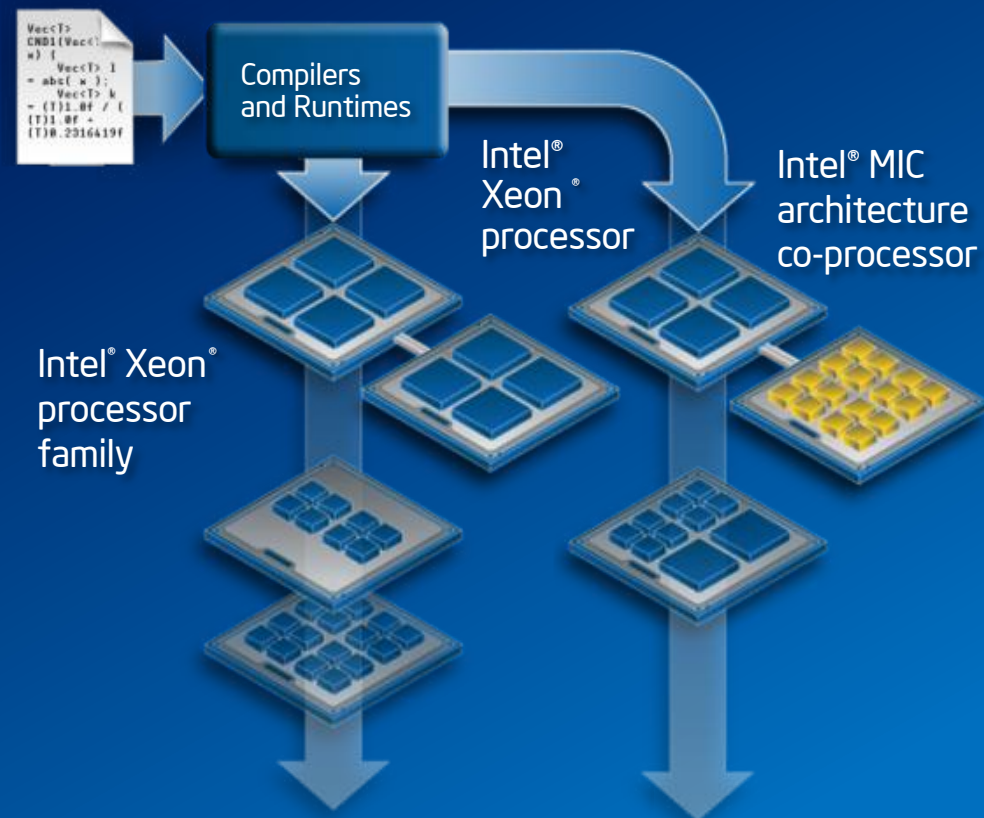


New: Intel® Knights Family

Intel® Many Integrated Core (MIC) Family of Products

Intel® MIC Programming Model

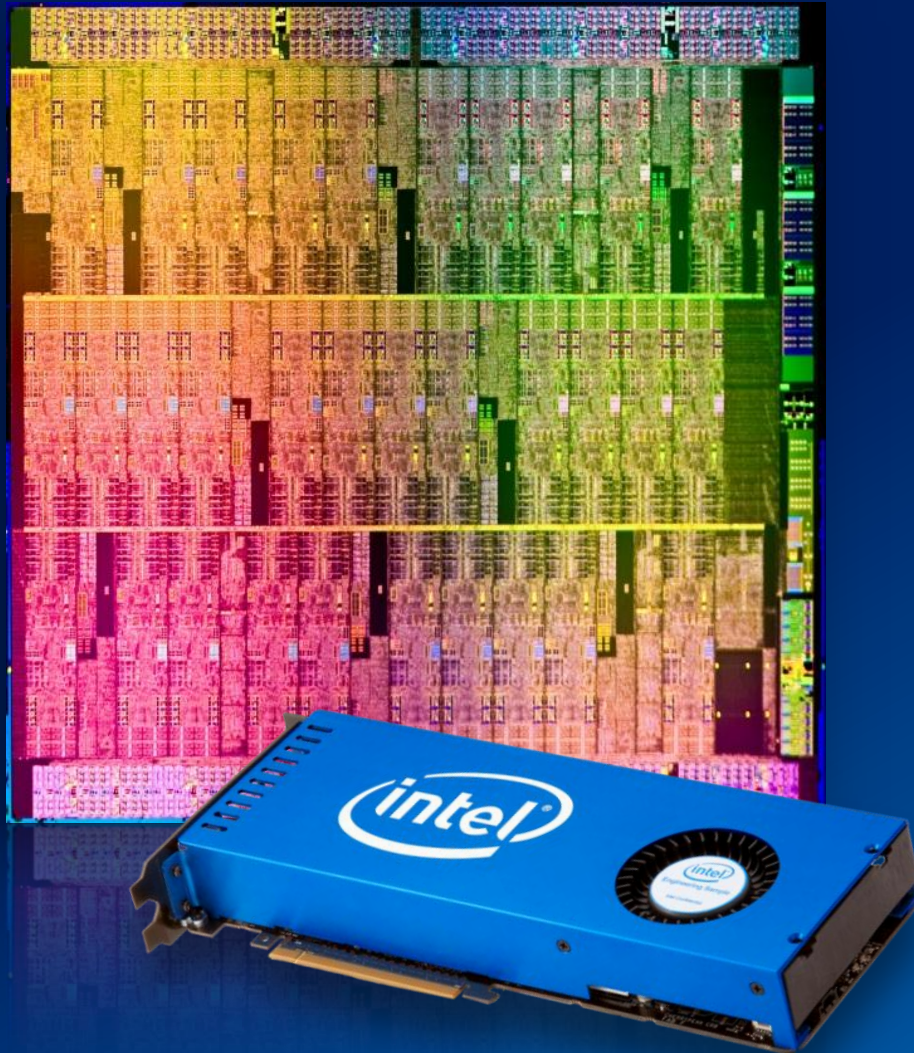
Single Source



"As a leader in deploying cutting-edge supercomputing systems, TACC is constantly evaluating new technologies to accelerate computation ... We see the Intel MIC processor line as an exciting leap forward, and we are ecstatic about working with Intel to explore application performance on this new platform."

"We believe that the familiar programming model and toolset provided by MIC will be very attractive to our user and developer community, and we'll work with our user community and Intel to identify and optimize key science research applications." - April 21, 2011

Dan Stanzione, Deputy Director
Texas Advanced Computing Center

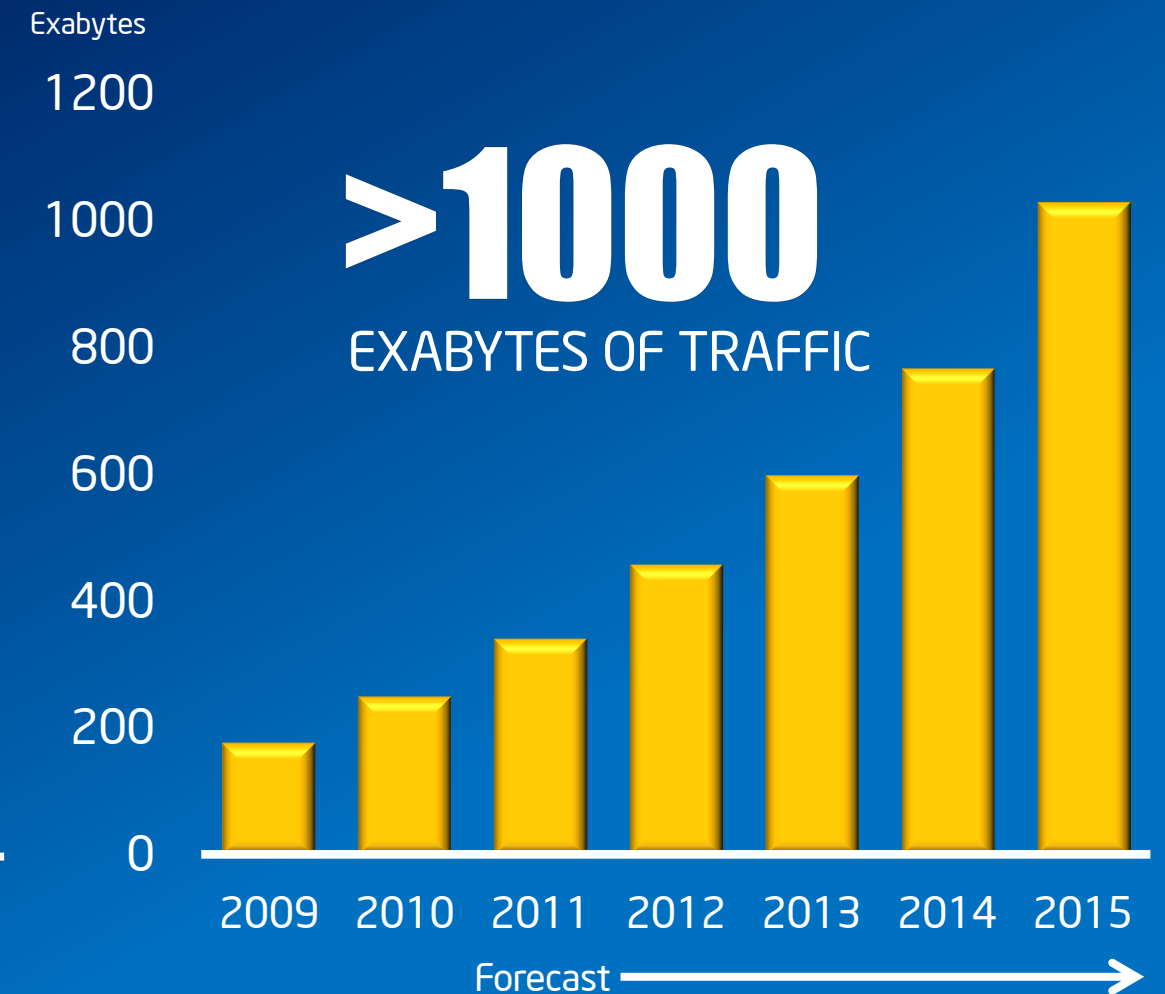
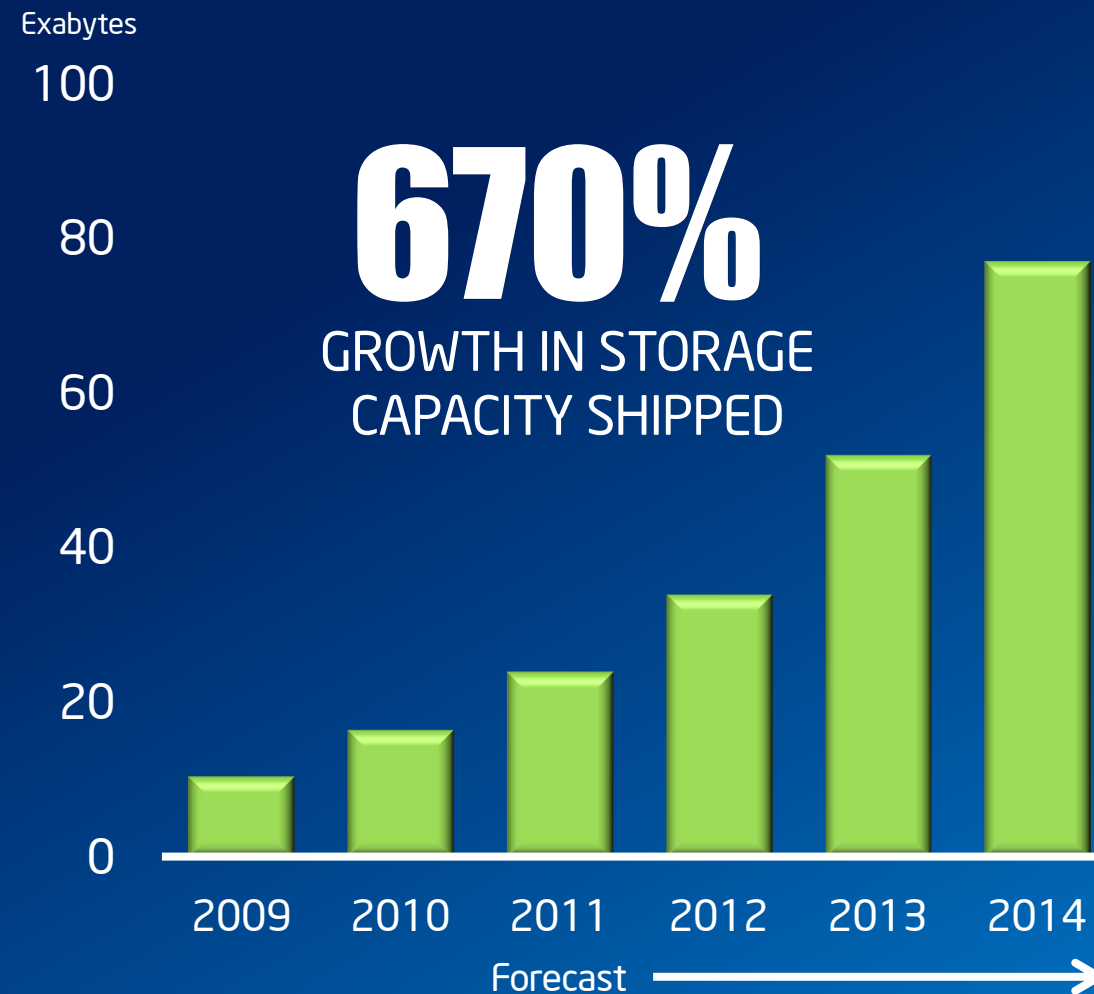


Cloud 2015

More users, more devices, more data, more **storage**, more **traffic** ...

>1B
NEW NETIZENS

15B
CONNECTED DEVICES



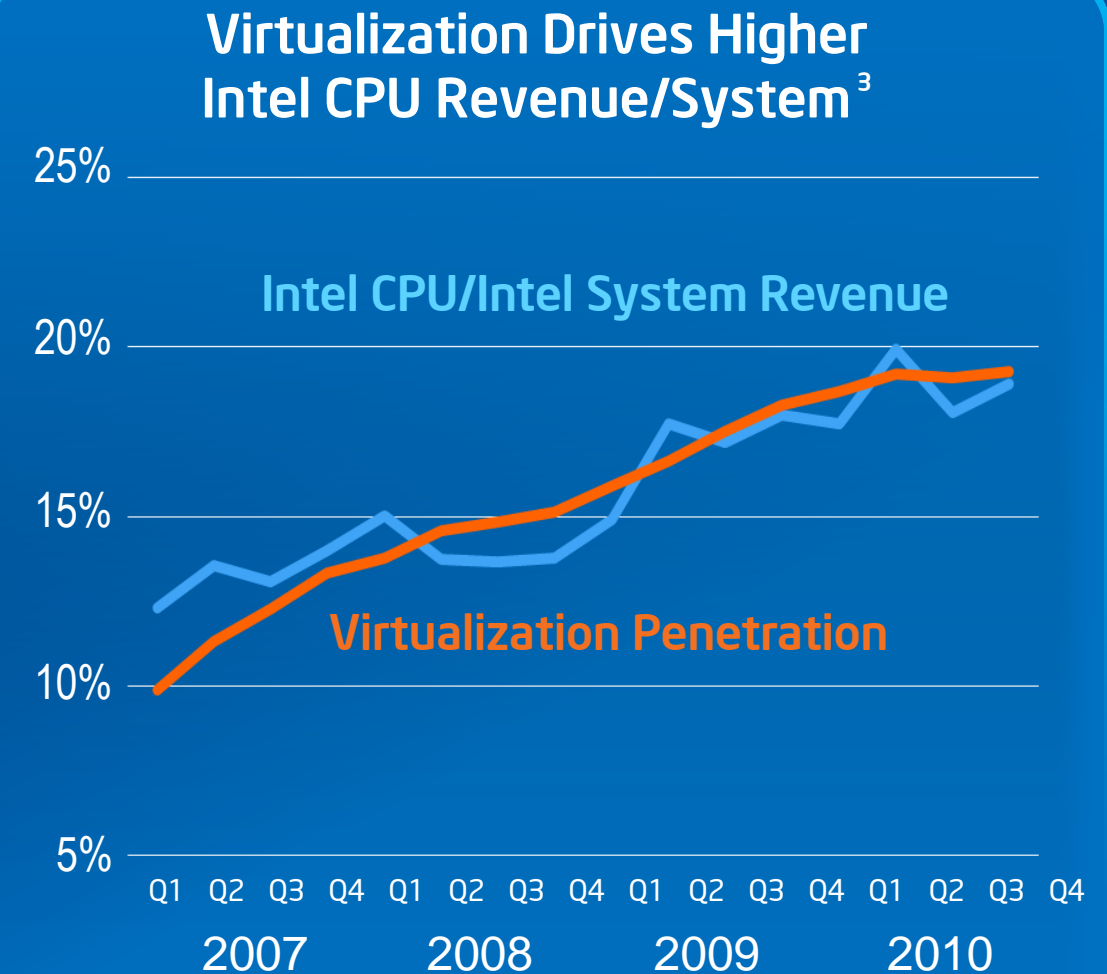
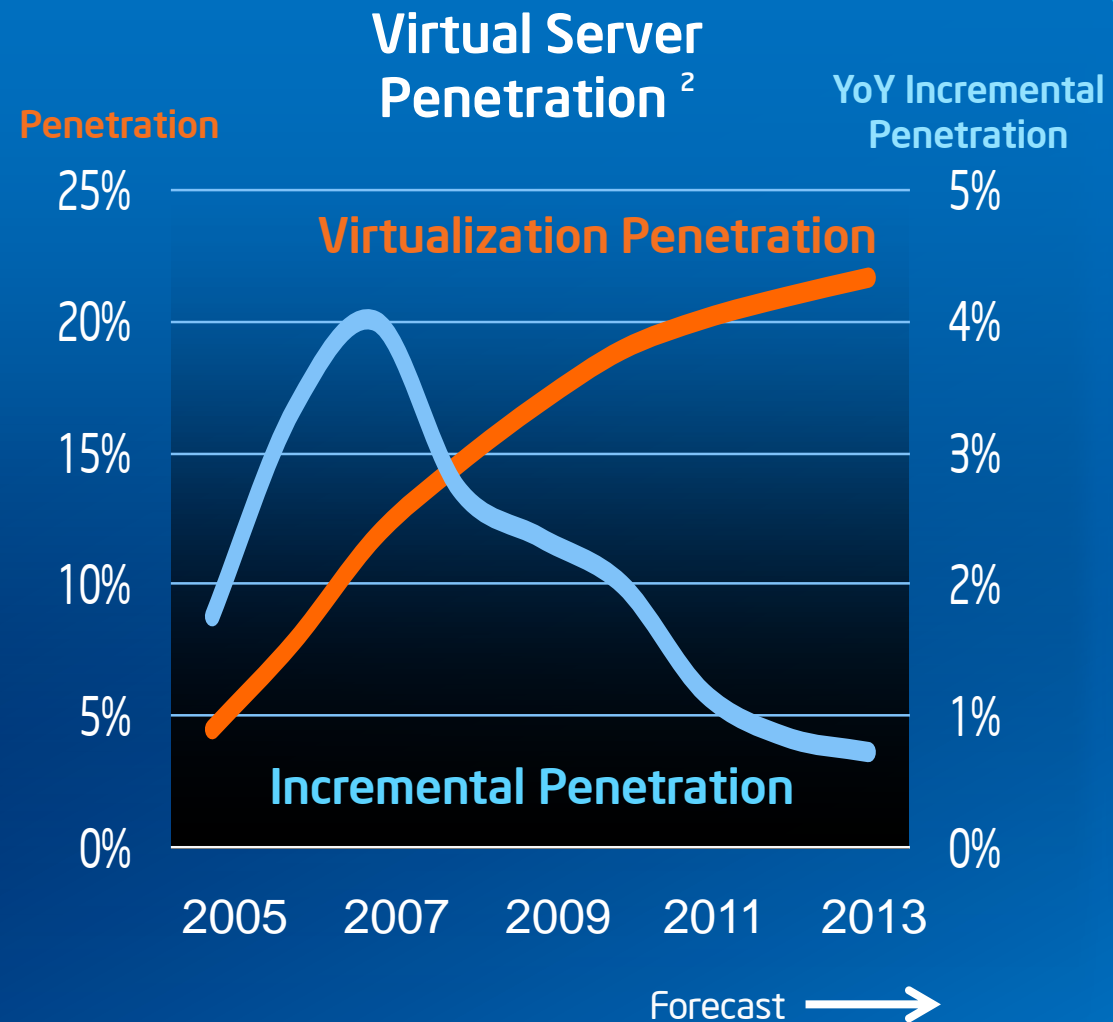
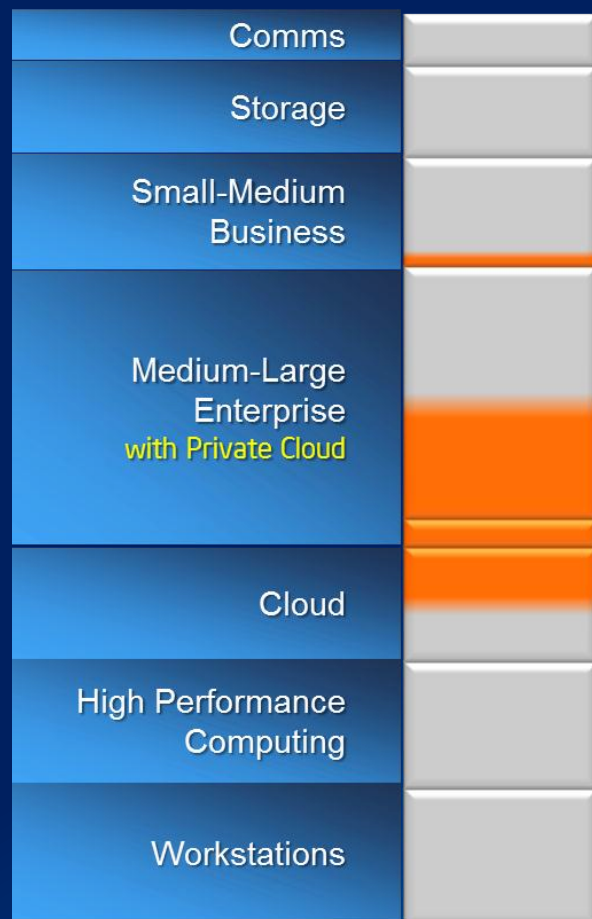
1. IDC "The Internet Reaches Late Adolescence" Dec 2009, extrapolation by Intel for 2015
2. ECG "Worldwide Device Estimates Year 2020 - Intel One Smart Network Work" forecast
3. IDC
4. Source: http://www.cisco.com/assets/cdc_content_elements/networking_solutions/service_provider/visual_networking_ip_traffic_chart.html,
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/collateral/ns341/ns525/ns537/ns705/ns827/white_paper_c11-481360_ns827_Networking_Solutions_White_Paper.html extrapolated to 2015

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Virtualization Trends

Virtualization Utilized In
~20% of Overall Market
Segments¹



Source1: Mercury Q1'11 Research Report

Source 2: Virtualization Penetration based on IDC WW Virtualization Q4'10 Tracker, Intel CPU/Sys Revenue- Intel estimates based on IDC Q4'10 Server / Workstation Trackers

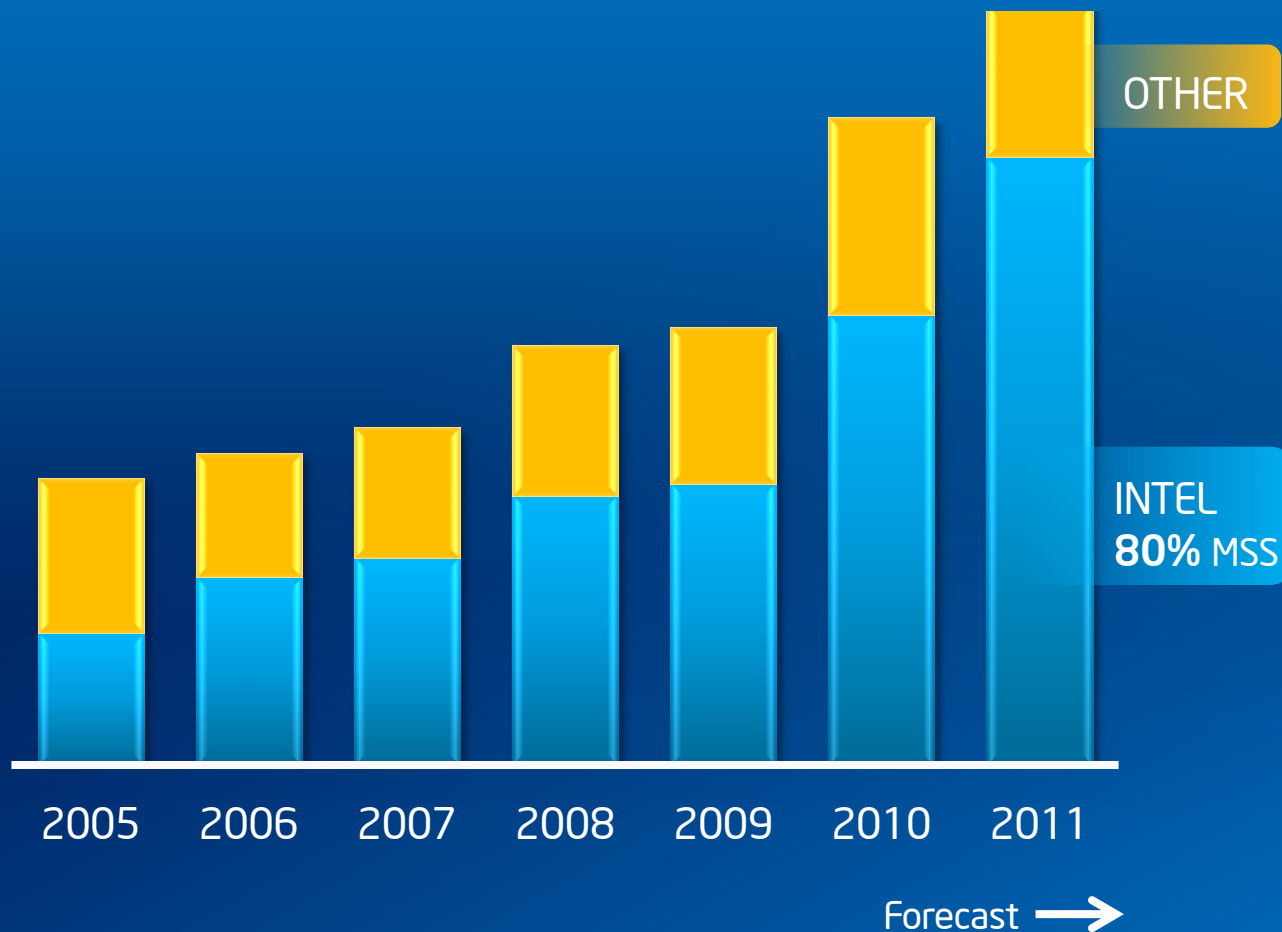
Source3: DCG Finance, DCG Common Market Model, ECG Finance

INVESTOR MEETING 2011

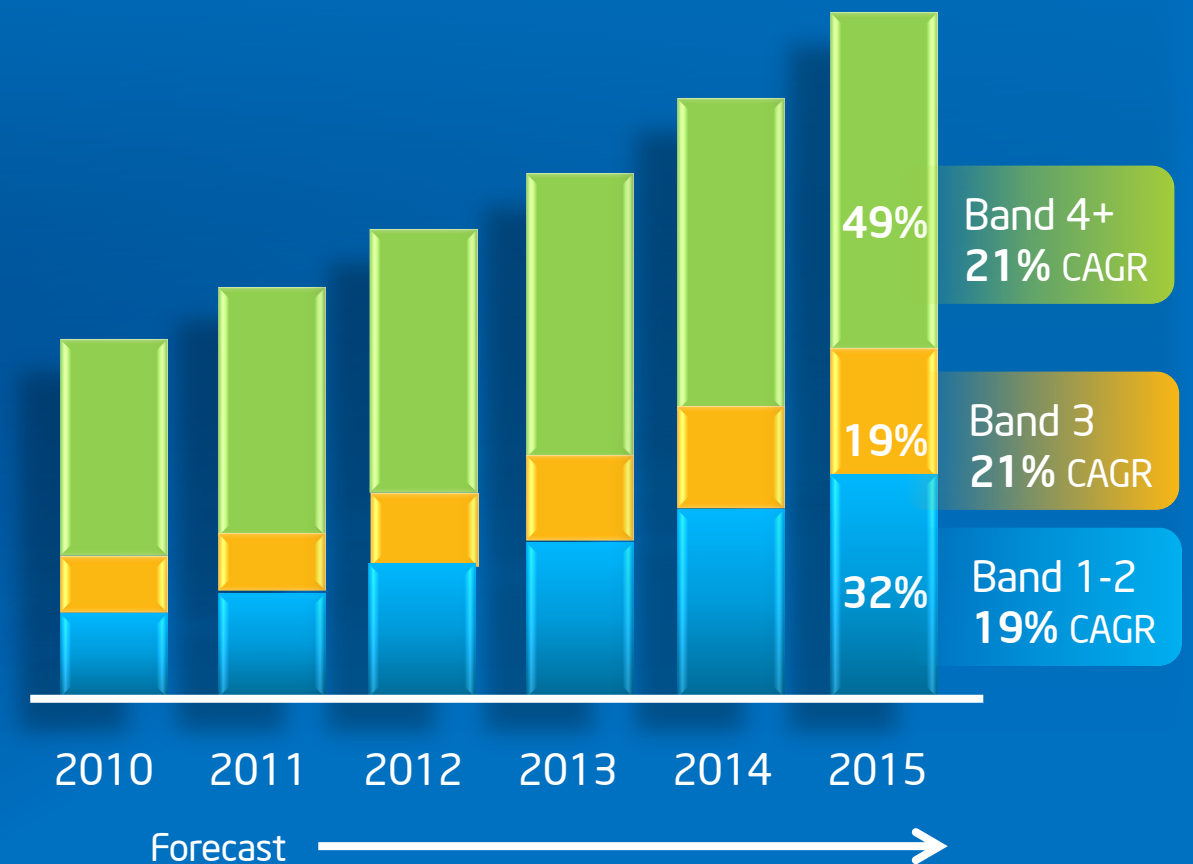


Significant Growth in STORAGE

Enterprise Storage CPU Sales



Storage System Growth Rate



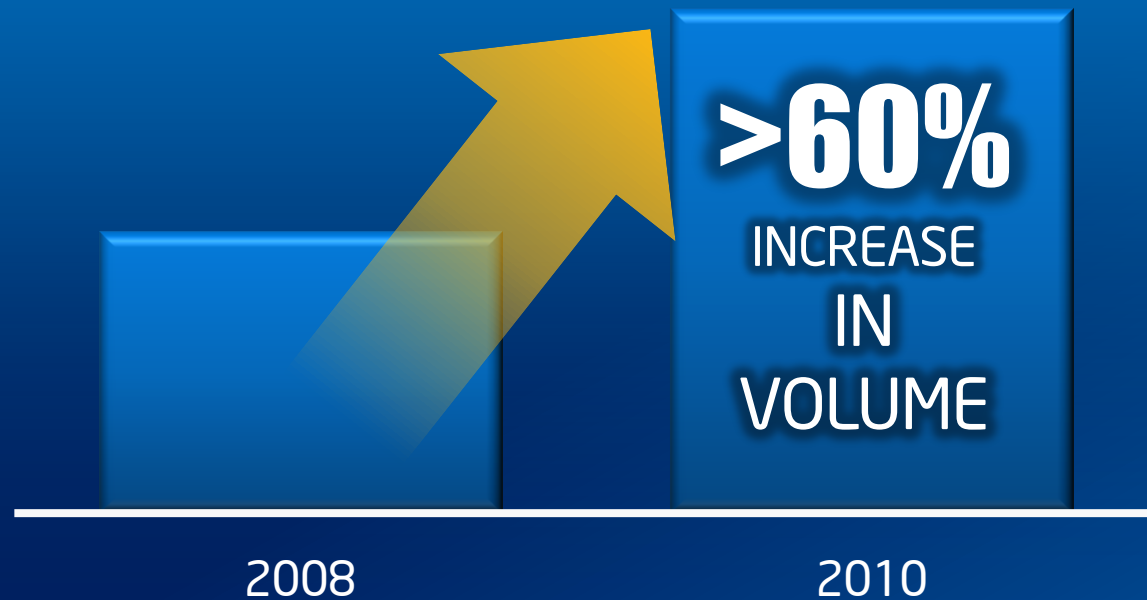
Source: Intel Market Model

INVESTOR MEETING 2011

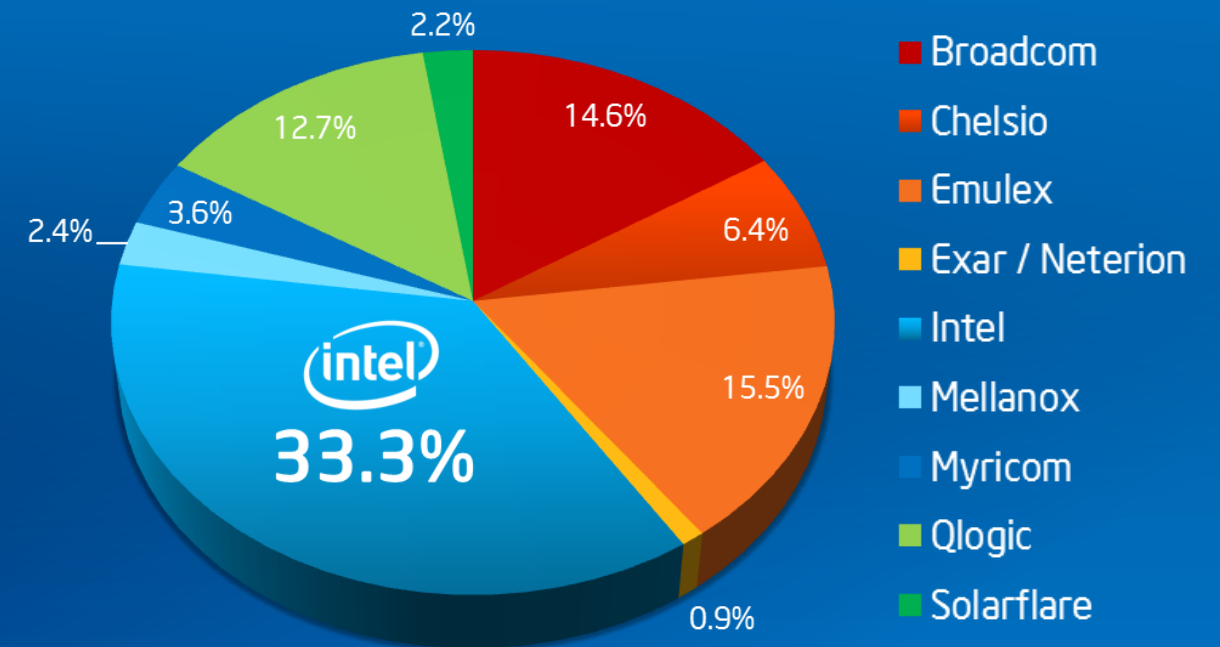


Networking Transformation

Top 10 MNC Networking OEM Intel CPU Shipments



Intel® 10Gbe Adapter: #1 MSS



\$100M ramp in < 1 Year



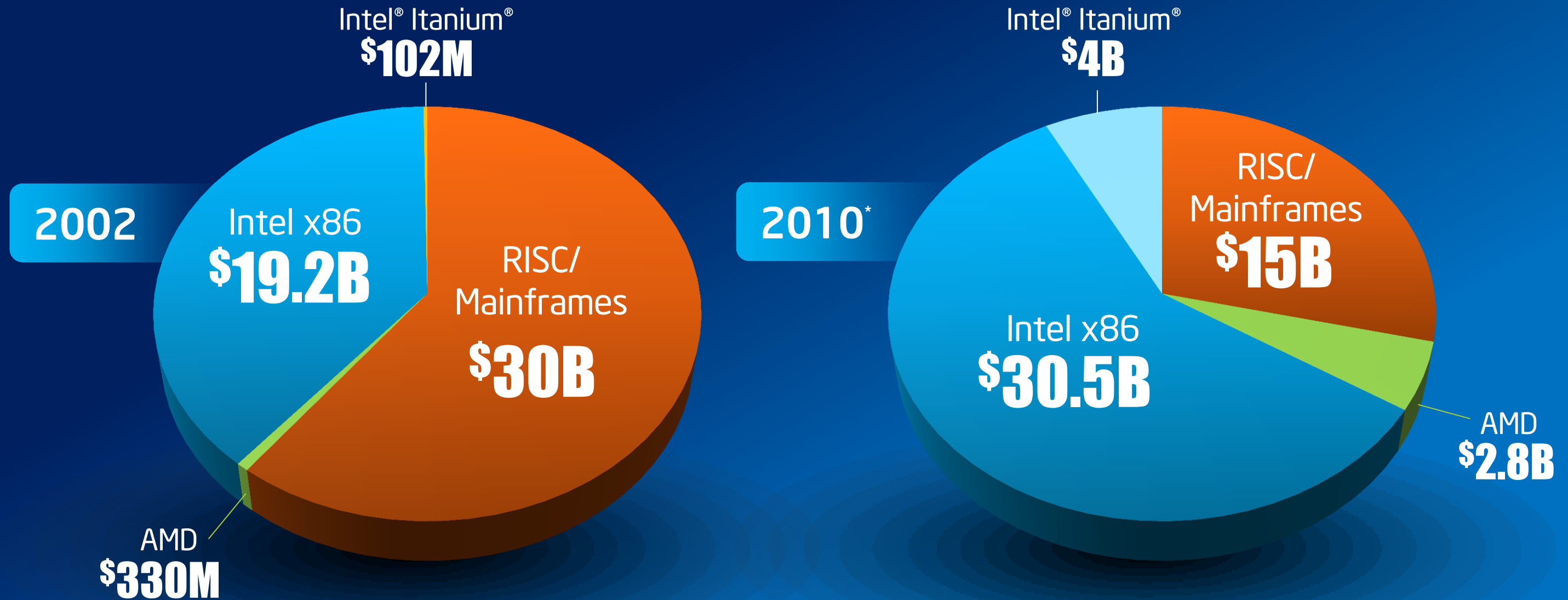
Sources:
Dell'Oro Q4'10 Ethernet Report
Intel shipments

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



RISC MIGRATION

Transition from Proprietary to Standards-Based Computing



Source: IDC World Wide Server Tracker Q4'10, system revenue

INVESTOR MEETING 2011



Risk Factors

The above statements and any others in this document that refer to plans and expectations for the second quarter, the year and the future are forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “may,” “will,” “should,” and their variations identify forward-looking statements. Statements that refer to or are based on projections, uncertain events or assumptions also identify forward-looking statements. Many factors could affect Intel’s actual results, and variances from Intel’s current expectations regarding such factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Intel presently considers the following to be the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the company’s expectations. Demand could be different from Intel’s expectations due to factors including changes in business and economic conditions, including supply constraints and other disruptions affecting customers; customer acceptance of Intel’s and competitors’ products; changes in customer order patterns including order cancellations; and changes in the level of inventory at customers. Potential disruptions in the high technology supply chain resulting from the recent disaster in Japan could cause customer demand to be different from Intel’s expectations. Intel operates in intensely competitive industries that are characterized by a high percentage of costs that are fixed or difficult to reduce in the short term and product demand that is highly variable and difficult to forecast. Revenue and the gross margin percentage are affected by the timing of Intel product introductions and the demand for and market acceptance of Intel’s products; actions taken by Intel’s competitors, including product offerings and introductions, marketing programs and pricing pressures and Intel’s response to such actions; and Intel’s ability to respond quickly to technological developments and to incorporate new features into its products. The gross margin percentage could vary significantly from expectations based on capacity utilization; variations in inventory valuation, including variations related to the timing of qualifying products for sale; changes in revenue levels; product mix and pricing; the timing and execution of the manufacturing ramp and associated costs; start-up costs; excess or obsolete inventory; changes in unit costs; defects or disruptions in the supply of materials or resources; product manufacturing quality/yields; and impairments of long-lived assets, including manufacturing, assembly/test and intangible assets. Expenses, particularly certain marketing and compensation expenses, as well as restructuring and asset impairment charges, vary depending on the level of demand for Intel’s products and the level of revenue and profits. The tax rate expectation is based on current tax law and current expected income. The tax rate may be affected by the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the estimates of credits, benefits and deductions; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities, including payment of interest and penalties; and the ability to realize deferred tax assets. Gains or losses from equity securities and interest and other could vary from expectations depending on gains or losses on the sale, exchange, change in the fair value or impairments of debt and equity investments; interest rates; cash balances; and changes in fair value of derivative instruments. The majority of Intel’s non-marketable equity investment portfolio balance is concentrated in companies in the flash memory market segment, and declines in this market segment or changes in management’s plans with respect to Intel’s investments in this market segment could result in significant impairment charges, impacting restructuring charges as well as gains/losses on equity investments and interest and other. Intel’s results could be affected by adverse economic, social, political and physical/infrastructure conditions in countries where Intel, its customers or its suppliers operate, including military conflict and other security risks, natural disasters, infrastructure disruptions, health concerns and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Intel’s results could be affected by the timing of closing of acquisitions and divestitures. Intel’s results could be affected by adverse effects associated with product defects and errata (deviations from published specifications), and by litigation or regulatory matters involving intellectual property, stockholder, consumer, antitrust and other issues, such as the litigation and regulatory matters described in Intel’s SEC reports. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages or an injunction prohibiting us from manufacturing or selling one or more products, precluding particular business practices, impacting Intel’s ability to design its products, or requiring other remedies such as compulsory licensing of intellectual property. A detailed discussion of these and other factors that could affect Intel’s results is included in Intel’s SEC filings, including the report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 2, 2011.

